Environmental Protection Agency

- (r) Pounds of SF_6 and PFCs used to charge the equipment prior to leaving the electrical equipment manufacturer or refurbishment facility, or M_C , of Equation SS-6 of this subpart.
- (s) The nameplate capacity of the equipment, in pounds, installed at off-site electric power transmission or distribution locations used to determine emissions from installation, or $N_{\rm I}$, of Equation SS-6 of this subpart.
- (t) For any missing data, you must report the reason the data were missing, the parameters for which the data were missing, the substitute parameters used to estimate emissions in their absence, and the quantity of emissions thereby estimated.

§ 98.457 Records that must be retained.

In addition to the information required by §98.3(g), you must retain the following records:

- (a) All information reported and listed in §98.456.
- (b) Accuracy certifications and calibration records for all scales and monitoring equipment, including the method or manufacturer's specification used for calibration.
- (c) Certifications of the quantity of gas, in pounds, charged into equipment at the electrical equipment manufacturer or refurbishment facility as well as the actual quantity of gas, in pounds, charged into equipment at installation.
- (d) Check-out and weigh-in sheets and procedures for cylinders.
- (e) Residual gas amounts, in pounds, in cylinders sent back to suppliers.
- (f) Invoices for gas purchases and sales.
- (g) GHG Monitoring Plans, as described in §98.3(g)(5), must be completed by April 1, 2011.

§ 98.458 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart have the same meaning given in the CAA and subpart A of this part.

Subpart TT—Industrial Waste Landfills

Source: 75 FR 39773, July 12, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

§ 98.460 Definition of the source category.

- (a) This source category applies to industrial waste landfills that accepted waste on or after January 1, 1980, and that are located at a facility whose total landfill design capacity is greater than or equal to 300,000 metric tons.
- (b) An industrial waste landfill is a landfill other than a municipal solid waste landfill, a RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste landfill, or a TSCA hazardous waste landfill, in which industrial solid waste, such as RCRA Subtitle D wastes (non-hazardous industrial solid waste, defined in 40 CFR 257.2), commercial solid wastes, or conditionally exempt small quantity generator wastes, is placed. An industrial waste landfill includes all disposal areas at the facility.
- (c) This source category does not include:
- (1) Construction and demolition waste landfills.
- (2) Industrial waste landfills that only receive one or more of the following inert waste materials:
- (i) Coal combustion or incinerator ash (e.g., fly ash).
- (ii) Cement kiln dust.
- (iii) Rocks and/or soil from excavation and construction and similar activities.
 - (iv) Glass.
- (v) Non-chemically bound sand (e.g., green foundry sand).
 - (vii) Clay, gypsum, or pottery cull.
- (viii) Bricks, mortar, or cement.
- (ix) Furnace slag.
- (x) Materials used as refractory (e.g., alumina, silicon, fire clay, fire brick).
- (xi) Plastics (e.g., polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride).
- (xii) Other waste material that has a volatile solids concentration of 0.5 weight percent (on a dry basis) or less.
- (xiii) Other waste material that has a DOC value of 0.3 weight percent (on a wet basis) or less. DOC value must be determined using a 60-day anaerobic biodegradation test procedure identified in §98.464(b)(4)(i)(A).
- (d) This source category consists of the following sources at industrial